

EXHIBIT 36

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MARSHALL DIVISION**

VIRTAMOVE, CORP.,

Plaintiff,

v.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS
MACHINES CORP.,

Defendant.

Case No. 2:24-cv-00064-JRG-RSP

**PLAINTIFF VIRTAMOVE, CORP.’S PRELIMINARY DISCLOSURE
OF ASSERTED CLAIMS AND INFRINGEMENT CONTENTIONS**

I. Patent Rule 3-1: Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions

Pursuant to Patent Rule 3-1, Plaintiff VirtaMove, Corp. submits the following Preliminary Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions. This disclosure is based on the information available to VirtaMove as of the date of this disclosure, and VirtaMove reserves the right to amend this disclosure to the full extent permitted, consistent with the Court’s Rules and Orders.

A. Patent Rule 3-1(a): Asserted Claims

VirtaMove asserts that Defendant International Business Machines Corp. (“Defendant” or “IBM”) infringes the following claims (collectively, “Asserted Claims”):

- (1) U.S. Patent No. 7,519,814 (“the ’814 patent”), claims 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, and 31; and
- (2) U.S. Patent No. 7,784,058 (“the ’058 patent”), claims 1–4 and 18.

B. Patent Rule 3-1(b): Accused Instrumentalities of which VirtaMove is aware

VirtaMove asserts that the Asserted Claims are infringed by the various instrumentalities used, made, sold, offered for sale, or imported into the United States by Defendant, including

certain (a) IBM products and services using secure containerized applications, including without limitation IBM's Cloud Kubernetes Service (IKS), IBM Cloud Private (ICP), and IBM Hybrid Cloud mesh, and all versions and variations thereof since the issuance of the '814 patent; and (b) IBM products and services using user mode critical system elements as shared libraries, including without limitation IBM Cloud Kubernetes Service (IKS), IBM Cloud Private (ICP), and IBM Hybrid Cloud mesh, and all versions and variations thereof since the issuance of the '058 patent ("Accused Instrumentalities"). Defendant's Accused Instrumentalities of which VirtaMove is presently aware are described in more detail in the accompanying preliminary infringement contention charts.

VirtaMove reserves the right to accuse additional products from Defendant to the extent VirtaMove becomes aware of additional products during the discovery process. Unless otherwise stated, VirtaMove's assertions of infringement apply to all variations, versions, and applications of each of the Accused Instrumentalities, on information and belief, that different variations, versions, and applications of each of the Accused Instrumentalities are substantially the same for purposes of infringement of the Asserted Claims.

C. Patent Rule 3-1(c): Claim Charts

VirtaMove's analysis of Defendant's products is based upon limited information that is publicly available, and based on VirtaMove's own investigation prior to any discovery in these actions. Specifically, VirtaMove's analysis is based on certain limited resources that evidence certain products made, sold, used, or imported into the United States by Defendant.

VirtaMove reserves the right to amend or supplement these disclosures for any of the following reasons:

- (1) Defendant and/or third parties provide evidence relating to the Accused Instrumentalities;

- (2) VirtaMove's position on infringement of specific claims may depend on the claim constructions adopted by the Court, which has not yet occurred; and
- (3) VirtaMove's investigation and analysis of Defendant's Accused Instrumentalities is based upon public information and VirtaMove's own investigations. VirtaMove reserves the right to amend these contentions based upon discovery of non-public information that VirtaMove anticipates receiving during discovery.

Attached, and incorporated herein in their entirety, are charts identifying where each element of the Asserted Claims are found in the Accused Instrumentalities.

Unless otherwise indicated, the information provided that corresponds to each claim element is considered to indicate that each claim element is found within each of the different variations, versions, and applications of each of the respective Accused Instrumentalities described above.

D. Patent Rule 3-1(d): Literal Infringement / Doctrine of Equivalents

With respect to the patents at issue, each element of each Asserted Claim is considered to be literally present. VirtaMove also contends that each Asserted Claim is infringed or has been infringed under the doctrine of equivalents in Defendant's Accused Instrumentalities. VirtaMove also contends that Defendant both directly and indirectly infringes the Asserted Claims. For example, the Accused Instrumentalities are provided by the Defendant to customers, who are actively encouraged and instructed (for example, through Defendant's online instructions on its website and instructions, manual, or user guides that are provided with the Accused Instrumentalities) by Defendant to use the Accused Instrumentalities in ways that directly infringe the Asserted Claims. Defendant therefore specifically intends for and induces its customers to infringe the Asserted Claims under Section 271(b) through the customers' normal and customary use of the Accused Instrumentalities. In addition, Defendant is contributorily infringing the

Asserted Claims under Section 271(c) and/or Section 271(f) by selling, offering for sale, or importing the Accused Instrumentalities into the United States, which constitute a material part of the inventions claimed in the Asserted Claims, are especially made or adapted to infringe the Asserted Claims, and are otherwise not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for non-infringing use.

E. Patent Rule 3-1(e): Priority Dates

The Asserted Claims of the '814 patent are entitled to a priority date at least as early as September 15, 2003, the filing date of provisional application No. 60/502,619.

The Asserted Claims of the '058 patent are entitled to a priority date at least as early as September 22, 2003, the filing date of provisional application No. 60/504,213.

A diligent search continues for additional responsive information and VirtaMove reserves the right to supplement this response.

F. Patent Rule 3-1(f): Identification of Instrumentalities Practicing the Claimed Invention

At this time, VirtaMove does not identify any of its instrumentalities as practicing the Asserted Claims. A diligent search continues for additional responsive information and VirtaMove reserves the right to supplement this response.

II. Patent Rule 3-2: Document Production Accompanying Disclosure

Pursuant to Patent Rule 3-2, VirtaMove submits the following Document Production Accompanying Disclosure, along with an identification of the categories to which each of the documents corresponds.

F. Patent Rule 3-2(a) documents:

VirtaMove is presently unaware of any documents sufficient to evidence any discussion with, disclosure to, or other manner of providing to a third party, or sale of or offer to sell, the

inventions recited in the Asserted Claims of the Asserted Patents prior to the application dates or priority dates for the Asserted Patents. A diligent search continues for such documents and VirtaMove reserves the right to supplement this response.

G. Patent Rule 3-2(b) documents:

VirtaMove identifies the following non-privileged documents as related to evidencing conception and reduction to practice of each claimed invention of the Asserted Patents: VM_HPE_0000865–VM_HPE_0000880. A diligent search continues for additional documents and VirtaMove reserves the right to supplement this response.

H. Patent Rule 3-2(c) documents:

VirtaMove identifies the following documents as being the file histories for the Asserted Patents: VM_HPE_0000001–VM_HPE_0000864.

Dated: June 5, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Reza Mirzaie

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**ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that this document is being served upon counsel of record for Defendants
on June 5, 2024 via e-mail.

/s/ Reza Mirzaie
Reza Mirzaie

U.S. Patent No. 7,519,814 (“’814 Patent”)

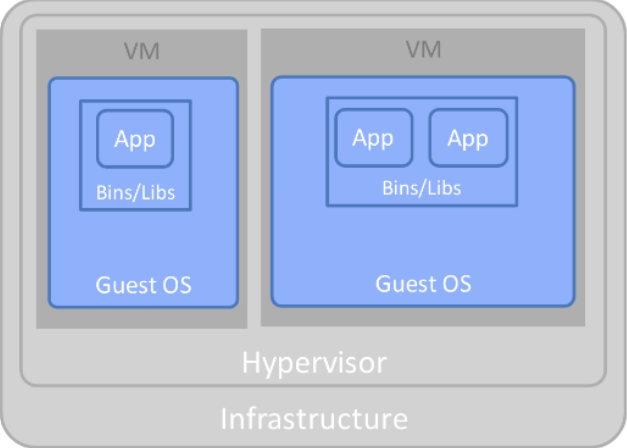
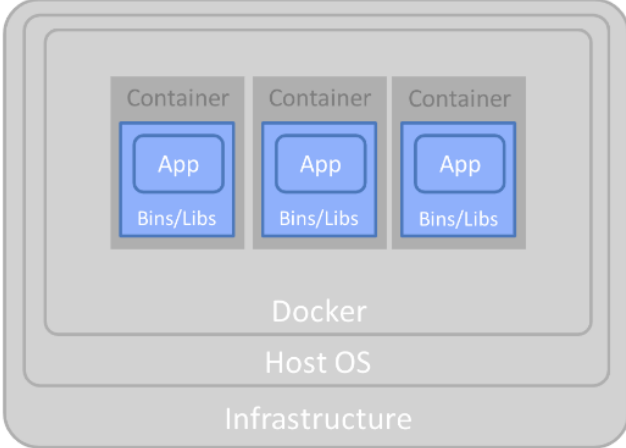
Accused Instrumentalities: IBM products and services using secure containerized applications, including without limitation IBM’s Cloud Kubernetes Service (IKS), IBM Cloud Private (ICP), and IBM Hybrid Cloud mesh, and all versions and variations thereof since the issuance of the asserted patent.

Each Accused Instrumentality infringes the claims in substantially the same way, and the evidence shown in this chart is similarly applicable to each Accused Instrumentality. Each claim limitation is literally infringed by each Accused Instrumentality. However, to the extent any claim limitation is not met literally, it is nonetheless met under the doctrine of equivalents because the differences between the claim limitation and each Accused Instrumentality would be insubstantial, and each Accused Instrumentality performs substantially the same function, in substantially the same way, to achieve the same result as the claimed invention. Notably, Defendant has not yet articulated which, if any, particular claim limitations it believes are not met by the Accused Instrumentalities.

Claim 1

Claim 1	Accused Instrumentalities
[1pre] 1. In a system having a plurality of servers with operating systems that differ, operating in disparate computing environments, wherein each server includes a processor and an operating system including a kernel a set of associated local system files compatible with the processor, a method of providing at least some of the servers in the system with secure, executable, applications related to a service, wherein the applications are executed in a secure environment, wherein the applications each	<p>To the extent the preamble is limiting, IBM practices, through the Accused Instrumentalities, in a system having a plurality of servers with operating systems that differ, operating in disparate computing environments, wherein each server includes a processor and an operating system including a kernel a set of associated local system files compatible with the processor, a method of providing at least some of the servers in the system with secure, executable, applications related to a service, wherein the applications are executed in a secure environment, wherein the applications each include an object executable by at least some of the different operating systems for performing a task related to the service, as claimed.</p> <p>For example, IBM Cloud Kubernetes Service runs on individual servers, each of which runs an independent operating system running either on bare metal, through an on-premises virtualized infrastructure, through one or more cloud services, or through any other supported deployment.</p> <p><i>See claim limitations below.</i></p> <p><i>See also, e.g.:</i></p>

Claim 1	Accused Instrumentalities
<p>include an object executable by at least some of the different operating systems for performing a task related to the service, the method comprising:</p>	<p>IBM Cloud® Kubernetes Service provides a fully managed container service for Docker (OCI) containers, so clients can deploy containerized apps onto a pool of compute hosts and subsequently manage those containers. Containers are automatically scheduled and placed onto available compute hosts based on your requirements and availability in the cluster.</p> <p>https://www.ibm.com/products/kubernetes-service</p> <p>With IBM Cloud Kubernetes Service, you can deploy Docker containers into pods that run on your worker nodes. The worker nodes come with a set of add-on pods to help you manage your containers. Install more add-ons through Helm, a Kubernetes package manager. These add-ons can extend your apps with dashboards, logging, IBM Cloud and IBM Watson® services and more.</p> <p>https://www.ibm.com/products/kubernetes-service</p> <p>Docker is an open source platform that enables developers to build, deploy, run, update and manage <i>containers</i>—standardized, executable components that combine application source code with the operating system (OS) libraries and dependencies required to run that code in any environment.</p> <p>https://www.ibm.com/topics/docker</p>

Claim 1	Accused Instrumentalities
	<div><div><p>Virtual Machines</p><p>The diagram illustrates the Virtual Machines architecture. It shows two Virtual Machines (VMs) stacked vertically. Each VM contains a Guest OS, which in turn contains Bins/Libs and an App. The VMs are managed by a Hypervisor, which sits on top of the Infrastructure layer.</p></div><div><p>Containers</p><p>The diagram illustrates the Containers architecture. It shows three Containers stacked vertically. Each Container contains Bins/Libs and an App. The Containers are managed by Docker, which sits on top of the Host OS, which in turn sits on top of the Infrastructure layer.</p></div><p>https://developer.ibm.com/articles/true-benefits-of-moving-to-containers-1/</p></div>

Claim 1	Accused Instrumentalities
	<p>Containers are executable units of software in which application code is packaged along with its libraries and dependencies, in common ways so that the code can be run anywhere—whether it be on desktop, traditional IT or the cloud.</p> <p>To do this, containers take advantage of a form of operating system (OS) virtualization in which features of the OS kernel (e.g. Linux namespaces and cgroups, Windows silos and job objects) can be leveraged to isolate processes and control the amount of CPU, memory and disk that those processes can access.</p> <p>Containers are small, fast and portable because unlike a virtual machine, containers do not need to include a guest OS in every instance and can instead simply leverage the features and resources of the host OS.</p> <p>https://www.ibm.com/topics/containers</p> <p>With containers, you can isolate the ecosystem to run an application on any host OS (operating system). Containers can wrap code, runtimes, system tools, system libraries—everything that can be installed on a server. Containers are like virtual machines (VMs), but with a key difference in their architectural approach. Images that run on VMs have a full copy of the guest OS, including the necessary binaries and libraries. Images that run on containers share the OS kernel on the host.</p> <p>The Docker Engine builds and spins images on the containers. The engine is a lightweight container runtime that can run on almost any OS. You can run a container anywhere that a Docker Engine can be installed—on bare metal servers, clouds, and even inside a VM. You can move containers from one environment to another without recoding the application.</p> <p>Containers can help DevOps teams in three ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase development productivity by reducing the time spent on environment setup• Eliminate issues that are caused by software dependencies• Avoid inconsistencies when applications are run in different environments <p>You can use IBM Cloud Kubernetes Service to run containers on IBM Cloud.</p> <p>https://www.ibm.com/garage/method/practices/run/tool_ibm_container/, last accessed on Nov. 17, 2023.</p>

Claim 1	Accused Instrumentalities
	<p>Containers use a form of operating system (OS) virtualization. Put simply, they leverage features of the host operating system to isolate processes and control the processes' access to CPUs, memory and disk space.</p> <p>https://www.ibm.com/blog/containers-vs-vms/</p> <p>Today Docker containerization also works with Microsoft Windows and Apple MacOS. Developers can run Docker containers on any operating system, and most leading cloud providers, including Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft Azure, and IBM Cloud offer specific services to help developers build, deploy and run applications containerized with Docker.</p> <p>https://www.ibm.com/topics/docker</p>

U.S. Patent No. 7,784,058 (“’058 Patent”)

Accused Instrumentalities: IBM products and services using user mode critical system elements as shared libraries, including without limitation IBM Cloud Kubernetes Service (IKS), IBM Cloud Private (ICP), and IBM Hybrid Cloud mesh,, and all versions and variations thereof since the issuance of the asserted patent.

Each Accused Instrumentality infringes the claims in substantially the same way, and the evidence shown in this chart is similarly applicable to each Accused Instrumentality. Each claim limitation is literally infringed by each Accused Instrumentality. However, to the extent any claim limitation is not met literally, it is nonetheless met under the doctrine of equivalents because the differences between the claim limitation and each Accused Instrumentality would be insubstantial, and each Accused Instrumentality performs substantially the same function, in substantially the same way, to achieve the same result as the claimed invention. Notably, Defendant has not yet articulated which, if any, particular claim limitations it believes are not met by the Accused Instrumentalities.

Claim 1

Claim 1	Accused Instrumentalities
[1pre] 1. A computing system for executing a plurality of software applications comprising:	<p>To the extent the preamble is limiting, each Accused Instrumentality comprises or constitutes a computing system for executing a plurality of software applications as claimed.</p> <p><i>See claim limitations below.</i></p> <p><i>See also, e.g.:</i></p> <p>IBM Cloud® Kubernetes Service provides a fully managed container service for Docker (OCI) containers, so clients can deploy containerized apps onto a pool of compute hosts and subsequently manage those containers. Containers are automatically scheduled and placed onto available compute hosts based on your requirements and availability in the cluster.</p> <p>https://www.ibm.com/products/kubernetes-service</p> <p>With IBM Cloud Kubernetes Service, you can deploy Docker containers into pods that run on your worker nodes. The worker nodes come with a set of add-on pods to help you manage your containers. Install more add-ons through Helm, a Kubernetes package manager. These add-ons can extend your apps with dashboards, logging, IBM Cloud and IBM Watson® services and more.</p> <p>https://www.ibm.com/products/kubernetes-service</p>